

Amendments to the Claims

Please amend Claims 1-9 and add Claim 10 as follows.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing a liquid discharge head comprising the steps of:
 - forming a solid layer for forming a flow path on a substrate on which an energy generating element is arranged to generate energy that is used to discharge liquid;
 - forming, on the substrate where the solid layer is mounted, a coating layer for coating the solid layer;
 - forming a discharge port used to discharge a liquid, through a photolithographic process, in the coating layer formed on the solid layer; and
 - removing the solid layer to form a flow path that communicates with the energy generating element and the discharge port,
whereby wherein a material used for the coating layer contains a cationically polymerizable chemical compound, a cationic photopolymerization initiator and ~~a~~ an inhibitor of cationic photopolymerization, and
whereby wherein a material of the solid layer that forms a boundary with a portion where the discharge port of the coating layer is formed contains a copolymer of methacrylic anhydride and methacrylate ester.

2. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, whereby wherein the copolymer of methacrylic anhydride and methacrylate ester has a weight-average molecular weight of ~~20000~~ 20,000 to ~~+00000~~ 100,000 and a ratio of a content of methacrylic anhydride of 5 to 30 weight% relative to the copolymer.

3. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 2, whereby wherein the copolymer is a copolymer of methacrylic anhydride and methyl methacrylate.

4. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, whereby wherein the inhibitor of cationic photopolymerization is a basic material having a pair of nonshared electrons.

5. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 4, whereby wherein the inhibitor of cationic photopolymerization is a nitrogen-containing compound having a pair of nonshared electrons.

6. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 5, whereby wherein the inhibitor of cationic photopolymerization is an amine compound.

7. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, whereby wherein the step of forming the solid layer includes the steps of:

forming, on the substrate, a first positive type photosensitive material layer that is exposed to ionizing radiation of a first wavelength,

forming, on the first positive type photosensitive material layer, a second positive type photosensitive material layer that is exposed to ionizing radiation of a second wavelength that is different from the first wavelength,

irradiating the ionizing radiation of the second wavelength to the substrate where the first and the second positive type photosensitive material layers are formed, and forming a desired pattern on the second positive type photosensitive material layer, and

irradiating the ionizing radiation of the first wavelength to the substrate where the first and the second positive type photosensitive material layers are formed, and forming a desired pattern on the first positive type photosensitive material layer; and,

whereby wherein the second positive type photosensitive material layer forms the boundary with the coated layer.

8. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 7, whereby wherein a material for forming the first positive type photosensitive material layer contains polymethylisopropenylketone.

9. (Currently Amended) A liquid discharge head manufactured by a method according to one of claims 1 to 8, wherein a discharge port formation material used for forming a the discharge port for the liquid discharge head contains a cationically

polymerizable chemical compound, a cationic photopolymerization initiator and ~~a~~ an inhibitor of cationic photopolymerization.

10. (New) A method according to claim 6, wherein the amine compound comprises triethanolamine.